

Parts of a Flower

The **corolla** or coloured part section of the flower is formed by **petals**. The corolla is colourful and contains perfume because its function is to attract the pollen carries.

The **calyx** is the green sections of the flower. It is formed by green leaf-like pieces called **sepals**. Its function is to protect the bud.

The **stamens** are the male organs. They are divided into two parts: filament and anthers. The **filament**, a sort of stick which supports the **anther**, a bag-like structure that contains the pollen.

The female reproductive part of the flower looks like a bottle standing upright in the middle of the flower. It consists of three parts: the stigma, the ovary and the peduncle.

The **stigma**, on top is in charge of picking up the pollen.

The **ovary**, expanded inferior part of the « bottle », contains the ovules, which receive pollen, and the **style** is the tube that connects the stigma to the ovary.

The **peduncle or stalk** links the flower to the stem. Between the stalk and the corolla is the **receptacle**. It protects fertilised ovules.

Ovary

Petals

Peduncle

Anther

Sepals

Style

Receptacle

Stigma

Filament

Ovule

